

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook December 29, 2016 – January 4, 2017

Temperatures:

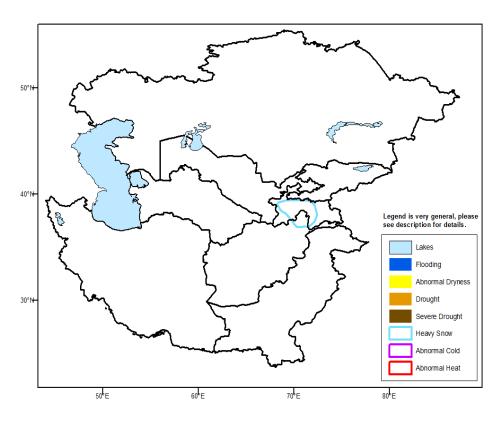
Bitterly cold temperatures prevailed across much of Kazakhstan from December 18 to 24. The largest 7-day negative anomalies (10 to 14 degrees C) were observed across north-central Kazakhstan. Minimum temperatures fell to around -40 degrees C across extreme northern Kazakhstan during late December. Below-normal temperatures, although less anomalous, extended south into Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

The GFS model indicates that temperatures will rapidly moderate by the New Year. Temperatures are expected to average near to above normal throughout the region during the next week.

Precipitation

Widespread precipitation, mostly snow, was observed across most of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and eastern Uzbekistan with the heaviest amounts (more than 25 mm, liquid equivalent) over southern Kazakhstan and bordering areas of Kyrgyzstan. According to the CPC unified gauge analysis, precipitation has averaged at or above-normal throughout the region except for southern parts of Afghanistan and Turkmenistan. Snow water equivalent values across the critical basins of northern Afghanistan have fluctuated frequently during the past month and are currently below average for this time of year.

During the next week, a heavy snow hazard is posted for parts of northern Afghanistan and Tajikistan where the GFS model indicates precipitation amounts exceeding 25 mm, or more, liquid equivalent. Recent GFS model has trended towards more precipitation (rain and high-elevation snow) for northern Afghanistan.



Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), and assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.